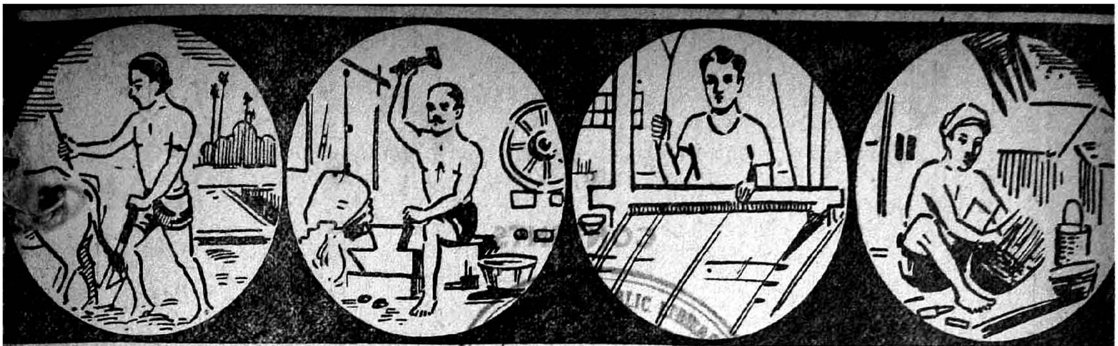
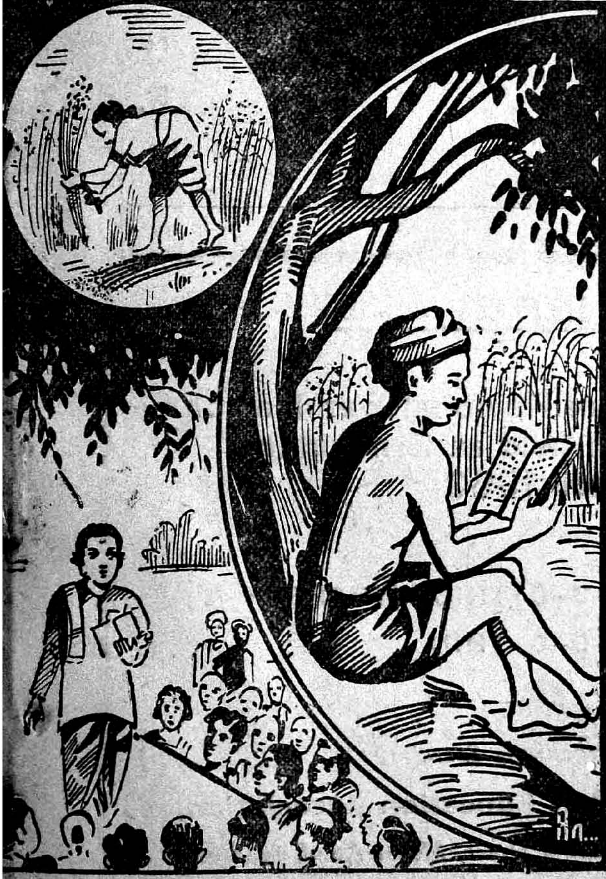


ADULT EDUCATION REVIEW

Hon. Editor. Sri. G. Harisarvottama Rau. M.A.
Asst. Editor. Sri. S. Airavatham.



VOL. VI   MARCH, 1954   [No. 5

Adult Literacy can become Cent per cent an accomplished fact By means of an All-India organisation

While the Government of India have given to Adult Literacy its due primary place in their Social Education programme, there is no uniformity of approach in the States.

It looks as if local autonomy is being worked with vengance in this matter. Where the concerned Minister has no faith in and sympathy for Adult Education, it is easy to imagine the chaos that must be prevailing.

Social Education is really an All-India question, and deserves tackling by an quasi-official All-India organisation. Such a body should be able to enforce uniformity of administration procedure, and put a stop to unhelpful propaganda.

SIAEA

EACH ONE TEACH ONE

PUBLISHED BY T.J.R.GOPAL

CONTENTS.

		Page.
1. EDITORIAL :		
Enrolment and attendance of Adults	...	81
2. Regional Workshops	...	83
3. Social Education Week in Bombay	...	84
4. Campus Culture	...	87
5. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam asks Students to take to Social Service	...	88
6. Celebrations at the Various Centres	...	91
7. Coimbatore District Adult Education Association's Annual Report for 1952-53	...	94
8. The Asoka Society	...	98
9. News and Notes	...	100

OFFICIAL REPORT READY

Second South Indian Regional Seminar on Adult Education held at Ernakulam in April 1953

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ADULT EDUCATION REVIEW

MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

The South Indian Adult Education Association, Madras.

(All Correspondence should be addressed to the Organising Secretary.)

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EDITORIAL

Enrolment and attendance of Adults

Our Adult Education Centres have really to be Community Centres. At least there should be created conditions underwhich they serve as meeting ground for all the villagers for purposes of education, enlightenment and entertainment. Literacy effort, however essential and however indispensable it may be, can thrive only when such conditions are created. The first requisite to proceed in the direction of developing these centres into popular educational resorts is to keep them open all through the year without break. Even the literacy effort to be successful requires that the centres run continuously. Average number of school days prescribed for the year as 200 has worked great harm. When an adult learns reading and writing if there is a break off of even three days he forgets what he has learnt. With much greater gaps during every month as the average of 200 days a year may mean constant breaking off and, it does mean that in practice to-day, learning to read in three months or four months reduces itself to a myth and the teacher keeps on practically the same men for years rarely admitting freshers or admitting men who are already conversant with letters and are passed on as totally illiterate. If such people are admitted knowingly and coached up for higher learning, say for the VII standard examination that should be very useful work in Adult Education though that may not be removal of illiteracy. Even that is not seriously attempted today because, in the Southern States, that policy is not laid down or encouraged by the inspecting authorities. Literacy, in its barest and crudest form is unattractive and it has been found that with some type of an entertaining programme preceding and following, it has no attraction for men or women who have toiled all day long and have no inclination for serious work in the way of 'Literacy'. It is therefore necessary that the Adult Education Centre should be kept humming with enjoyable educative life day in and day out. Either there should be two teachers or more at the centre on remaining constantly there when the other is absent or much better still the activities are so tuned that a member of the village Adult Education Committee or an educated person of the

locality or even an advanced student of the institution keeps the institution going except for a casual holiday. The Adult, by the very nature of his life, is bound, for a long time to come, to be not very punctual or regular because his woes are many. He cannot, in our rural areas, be regular except for about two or three months during summer and another two months and a half in the year varying with the nature of the crops raised in the locality. To close adult institutions during these seasons is inexcusable. As the hard working adult lives under many disadvantages these have all to be studied and from side of the institution there should be no lapse in keeping it open always to cordially receive the adult during all seasons and practically on all days. To keep the institution open by itself is not enough As already indicated it should be humming with life. If not much more can be done by the teacher in charge, he should at least admit fresher men periodically and keep them going. A check up in this matter is necessary by the inspecting officer. An examination of the admission register, every time an inspecting officer visits and a comparison of it with actual rolls will reveal how many have been dispensed with, how many have been freshly admitted and at what distances of time. A reference to the length of time during which the institution has been in existence with the other details will show whether institution has stagnated or progressed. Examination of this type should always be there but it appears to be extremely necessary today as, to the extent we are informed, very many "Adult Literacy *Classes*," as they are called in the Madras and Andhra States have shared the same fate as the Elementary Schools some years ago. It is necessary that immediate steps are taken to examine the issues involved in enrolment and attendance of adults in our adult centres and with vigilance to guide them to become more and more of the community type. In certain areas in India Literacy is separated off from Community Centres. But that is a great danger. So called Community Centres are run even without Literacy being first taken up or its forming part of the work at the centre. Such an effort is really mere "smoke" except where craft is exclusively intended to be developed. Even there we would consider the effort fairly a waste if the learners are illiterate. To the extent that we may judge Bihar appears to be making now the most useful experiment of making "Literacy" an inalienable part of "Community" education. There "Literacy" does not stand by itself nor is there a Community Centre without "Literacy" activity. We wish that in South India, more especially in the old composite State of Madras, where "Literacy Classes" have figured and still figure in bulk a review is made of enrolment and attendance and the pace is set by taking other necessary steps about which we have so often written in these pages, to work the programme in such a way as to lead on every village to receive real Community education. In fact as our Editor Sri G. Harisarvottama Rau puts it in his talks make the Adult Education Centre a place for "Nitya Kalyanam" and "Paccha Toranam"—a place of Eternal festivity and green festoon.

Regional Workshops

By SRI C. RANGANATHA AIYENGAR, M.A., L.T.,
Assistant Director, Mysore Literary Workshop.

The editorial in the journal of the South Indian Adult Education Association has stimulated me to write this article. The Literary Workshop conducted at Mysore by the Government of India has really trained a number of authors in the production of books for the neo-literates, and each linguistic region has now got a few efficient authors trained in this workshop method and qualified to write books for neo-literates. So far as Madras is concerned, only three out of five selected from the Tamil area had the fullest advantage of this training. The Government should see to it that these newly trained authors are not allowed to have their talents wasted, but given every opportunity and encouragement to write popular literature for the neo-literate adults.

During the period of one month's strenuous training at the workshop in Mysore the following persons have produced literature in Tamil for the three stages of the neo-literates:

(1) Sri R. Sundaravaradan, Headmaster, Government Training School, Egmore;

(2) Sri S. V. Doraiswami Mudaliar, District Board Education Officer, Saidapet;

(3) Sri T. P. Periaswami, Turaiyur, Tiruchirapalli District.

Similarly there are eight Telugu authors from Andhra and Hyderabad States, three from Travancore-Cochin State (Malayalam), eight from Kannada speaking areas, *viz.*, Mysore and Coorg and Hyderabad and one Marathi author from Hyderabad.

The literature produced by these authors on the experience of the Workshop method has already been despatched by the Director of the Workshop to the Government of India.

But these are only specimens. Given time, opportunity and encouragement, these persons can write more and more books. Such books, before publication, have also to be actually tried in their manuscript stage, on the neo-literates and finalised on the basis of the reactions of the readers. These reactions, particularly to the subject matter, have to be studied, and modifications, if any, made. All this will require some time much longer than that required for the production of books for ordinary literate adults. To bring out more and more books to meet the varying interests of the different groups of neo-literates, a good number of authors are needed. It is therefore essential that a Regional Workshop for each linguistic area should be organised ere long to train other potential authors in their technique of books production at popular level.

I have had the privilege, as Assistant Director of the Literary Workshop at Mysore, of studying and participating intensively in the principles and practice of book writing for neo-literates and let me say without exaggeration, that it was a very thrilling and interesting experience. Everyone of the twenty-three trainees was full of zeal for this new kind of work and was fully absorbed in carrying out this interesting experiment successfully.

The entire activity of the workshop was filmed by Sri K. N. Srinivasan, B.A., of Educational and Propaganda Films, Malleswaram, Bangalore 3, in about 200 feet of film strip and film strips can be purchased by him.

I only wish the Government of Madras had real faith in the scheme of Social Education and took bold steps to promote it on a State-wide scale. Literacy of every illiterate adult at least below 45 should be achieved according to a plan and suitable literature simultaneously produced to keep the literacy going instead of being allowed to waste.

Social Education Week in Bombay

Inauguration by Rajkumari Amrit Kaur

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Union Minister for Health, inaugurated the Fifth Social Education Week sponsored by the Bombay City Social Education Committee on 12th February 1954, at St. Xavier's College, Quadrangle, Bombay, when Shri Morarji Desai presided.

The inaugural meeting was attended by a large and distinguished gathering consisting of members of the Consular Corps, and leading educationists and social workers of the City. Amongst those present on the dais were Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Minister for Finance, Cardinal Valesian Gracias, Mr. K. G. Sayyidan, Union Education Adviser, Shri P. A. Dias, Mayor of Bombay and Smt. Indumati Sheth, Dy. Minister for Education, Bombay.

RAJKUMARI'S APPEAL TO EDUCATE WOMEN

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur said that she took keen interest in the cause of Social Education and the attempts made by the Committee to spread literacy among all classes of people. Even when she was not in the Cabinet she had taken great interest in the spread of Social Education and in constructive work, the programme which Mahatma Gandhi had prepared while on his way to Bardoli.

The Social Education Committee was formed when the country had not attained independence. The country had now become free, but even then, it was essential to build up society through Social Education.

She said that political freedom was not enough. People must be taught the true meaning of life to understand life. She deplored the sparse attendance of women at Social Education classes and emphasised the need to spread education among women.

People complained that there were not adequate number of hospitals in the country, but when the people were properly educated and had imbibed all the principles of health and hygiene, there would be fewer patients and there would not be the need for more hospitals, she added.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur said that it was the duty of the people to co-operate, but such a co-operation would be possible only when people were educated. She said that Social Education was necessary for the successful implementation of the Five-Year Plan.

She paid compliments to the Committee for the difficult task it had undertaken and for the large measure of success it had attained.

The Minister said that the Government could not provide money for Social Education and congratulated the Committee for its reliance on the people for its funds. She added that no one could complain that people did not give money as she had been able to collect more than Rs. 3,000,000 in three years through the T. B. Seals campaign and hoped to collect Rs. 1,000,000 more during the coming two years.

She said that the workers striving to spread literacy and Social Education should be sincere and have faith in their cause without which no object could be achieved.

CHIEF MINISTER'S CALL

Sri Morarji Desai pointed out that the Committee was named not for spreading literacy but for Social Education, which amply justified its aims and objects. But, he added, literacy was the primary need for the propagation of Social Education which should be such that a literate would be able to choose what was good for him.

The only way to strengthen democracy and enrich the country lay through Social Education and literacy, he added. Mr. Desai said that the Social Education

Week was celebrated to rouse the enthusiasm among the people and to collect funds to finance the spread of literacy.

He believed that as long as women were not educated there was no means to attain happiness. Lack of education among women meant lack of education for the children and perpetuation of ignorance in the society. Man, even in selfish interest, must strive to make women educated, said the Chief Minister.

Shri Morarjibhai advised the Committee to increase its efforts to spread literacy among women. He said that it was also necessary to spread Social Education among literates. He assured the fullest Governmental support in all the schemes and campaigns to make people literate and socially educated.

MRS. G. BILLIMORIA'S WELCOME SPEECH

Earlier Smt. Gulestan R. Billimoria, Chairman, Week Celebration Committee, welcomed Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, and Shri Morarji Desai. She paid a tribute to Rajkumari for her qualities of selflessness, humility and high sense of duty which endeared her to rich and poor alike. Welcoming Shri Morarji, Mrs. Billimoria said that the cause of Social Education was dearest to him and without the ready support, both moral and material, of the Bombay Government, the Committee's task would be next to impossible.

The Chairman referred to the services of the outstanding personalities who had built up the movement of Social Education in the City *viz.*, Shri B. G. Kher, Shri Mangaldas Pakwasa and Shri Gulzarilal Nanda who had worked as Presidents of the Committee and said that the Presidents' mantle had since 1949 fallen on the worthy shoulders of Mr. Champaklal G. Modi, who had made Social Education the mission of his life.

Mrs. Billimoria further stated that the Committee had educated 3,00,000 of adults since 1939, including 60,000 women. The Committee was conducting every year 2,500 Social Education Centres all over Greater Bombay educating 50,000 illiterates. The speaker stressed the need of more post literacy classes and suitable literature both of which were retarded on account of lack of finances.

Mrs. Billimoria thanked the students of schools and colleges for helping the collection drive and appealed to the citizens of Bombay to fulfil the target of one lakh of rupees for the Social Education Fund. She also thanked the Press and the All-India Radio for giving publicity for the Week.

SECOND TEN YEAR PLAN

Shri Champaklal G. Modi, President, Bombay City Social Education Committee, stated that with half the population of the world illiterate, Adult Social Education has become a universal problem. In India 80 per cent of the population being illiterate, it was not possible for democracy to take root. In order to make everybody literate, India needed an annual expenditure of 27 crores for the next 10 years, while the Five Year Plan made provision for an annual expenditure of only 3.2 crores. Mr. Modi further said that the Bharat Sevak Samaj being instituted as an agency for organizing public co-operation on a nation-wide basis the Samaj should be treated "as a focal point round which all social service bodies may weave a fine and variegated pattern of Social Education." The work of Social Education in the Community Projects might be left to be managed through the existing Social Education bodies experienced for the purpose.

Referring to the Committee's work during 1952-53, Sri Modi said that the Committee conducted 1,660 literacy and 540 post literacy centres. Last year altogether 64,000 adults received education in the Committee's centres.

The Committee had succeeded through the co-operation of the Mill Owners' Association in conducting 3,000 centres within the mill premises in 50 textile mills out of 65 in the City, the cost whereof was met out of donations received from the mills.

With the enormous increase in population, with the expansion of the City into

Greater Bombay, with the widened content of Social Education, the problem of liquidating illiteracy had become so vast, that the calculations of the Committee's Ten Year Plan were upset. Mr. Modi, therefore, stated that the *Committee envisaged a second Ten Year Plan which would aim at making Bombay cent percent literate by 1967.* He also desired that some form of compulsion should be enforced on employees and employers to make workers educated. Appealing to the Citizens, Mr. Modi said : "The Generous Citizens of Greater Bombay must realise that the movement is theirs ; it is they who have to work it out and fulfil it. The least which they can do is to put us, social workers, in sufficient funds, so that we can do the rest."

Shri B. M. Kapadia, Social Education Officer, read out messages of good wishes and congratulations received from amongst others, Union Vice-President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Mrs. Vijayalakshshmi Pandit, Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Sri C. Rajagopalachari, Sri B. G. Kher, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Sri C. D. Deshmukh.

The vote of thanks was proposed and seconded by Sri K. M. Jhaveri and Sri R. V. Parulekar respectively.

SOCIAL SERVICE DAY

Wednesday, 17th February 1954, was celebrated as the Social Service Day. In the morning Shri K. T. Mantri, Vice-President of the Committee, led a group of volunteers in a Cleanliness Campaign at Parel. Smt. Kulsum Sayani and Smt. Gulestan Billimoria distributed sweets, fruits and toys to child patients at Wadia and St. George's Hospital Dispensary.

In the evening a Symposium on "Social Education in the Service of the Masses", was held at the Wilson College Hall, when Shri M. T. Vyas, Shri Corneao Alfinso, Rev. Fr. Balaguer participated as speakers. Sri G. Billimoria was in the Chair. The speakers laid stress on the various aspects of Social Education which, they said, should lead to social uplift and service of humanity.

At night Shri Y. B. Chavan, Minister for Supplies, presided at a largely attended 'Sangeet Bhajan' programme which was held at Naigaon. This was a unique programme in as much as nearly twenty-five leading directors of different prominent Bhajan Mandals gave their own songs to the accompaniment of the others. Shri Chavan complimented the Committee on holding such a programme in which there was real mass education through devotion and songs. Shri S. L. Silam thanked the Minister.

CULTURAL DAY.

Thursday, 18th February 1954, was celebrated as the Cultural Day of the Week. At Byculla Shri K. V. Shah inaugurated a "Kavi Sammelan" of Hindi Poets, in which nearly 30 leading poets of Bombay participated. Shri J.P. Singh, Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, presided.

Shri Shah, supported the policy of the Bombay Government of Hindi as the language of the people and also as the medium of instruction in schools and colleges along with the mother tongue.

At night, a Cultural Programme by Shree Sable and Party was presented at Kurla Mahanand School Compound, when Deputy Minister, Shri B. D. Jalli, presided. He advised the labouring classes to join the Social Education Class in thousands and receive education.

Campus Culture.

SHRI C. G. RAJAN BABU, B'COM.

The Western influence, mostly adverse in the sense that it corrupts the indigenous traits of the Orient, not content with its inroads on the political, social and economic spheres in India, is of late directing its onslaught on Indian Culture. While India has been benefitted politically by the impact of the Western influence in that she has been able to achieve Parliamentary Government, which is essentially democratic, it does not mean that Indian culture should also be exposed to the "Westerly wind' which, in as much as it tries to sweep away by root anything that comes across it, is but 'an ill wind that does no good.' Culture is something which should be indigenous in character to enable a nation to take pride on the purity of its possession and to guard it as a treasure trove.

If a nation's higher educational institutions can be taken as the hot houses of her culture, then it is all the more essential that the tender plants which are reared inside should not be exposed to the biting cold winds that may blow from outside. In this respect it may be mentioned that the Western influence on Indian academic life is of late becoming alarmingly considerable which, if allowed unrestrained, will poison the 'campus atmosphere' of the Indian educational institutions. Western campus customs are blindly copied in most of the Indian Colleges without a thought of their appropriateness. For example, there cannot be any other unwelcome ceremony which is so blatantly crude and pagan in nature than the 'ducking' ritual by which 'freshmen' are accepted by Senior Students into their academic fold by way of initiation. Recently a similar 'ducking ceremony' has been reported to have taken place in a city college when the faces of the Junior Students were smeared with the mixture of vaseline and iron fillings by the Senior Students who then led them (Juniors) into an hydraulic tank full of filthy water and pushed them into it. It might have been quite an experience to the poor freshmen ! Whether the 'ducking. ceremony is characterised by non-violence or not, that's not the point at issue. The fact is the initiation ceremony of 'ducking' is in itself an alien campus custom which does not fit in with the indigenous trait of the Indian campus culture. Moreover, such meaningless exhibitions of fun tend to lower the standard of a College.

It is high time that such cheap imitations of the Western 'campus customs' were condemned and put an end to by the Educational authorities in India. Already in the West the campus behaviour of the boys has become a long psychiatic and psychological problem. The English films. "Belvedere goes to college" and "Tom Brown's School Days" wherein the difficulties experienced by the freshmen because of some of the meaningless campus in Modern American Universities and the sufferings of the Junior boys in the mediaeval English Preparatory Schools who were compelled to be always at the beck and call of the Senior boys, are vividly described, serve as the best examples to show that much of the 'formalities' imposed by the Seniors on the Juniors have come to be sternly criticised even in the West by the educational authorities and the public alike.

Co-education is wicked.

One of the main factors which tend to spoil the 'campus culture' is undoubtedly co-education in many of the Schools and Colleges. Whatever may be the merits of Co-education, as long as the 'sex' element is inherent and therefore inseparable, the experiment is always dangerous here or anywhere. The recently reported raids of the male students of Colombia and the State University of IOWA (U.S.A) on the girls dormitories for souvenirs of lingeries and the subsequent 'campus riots' will clearly indicate that the contribution of co-education to 'campus culture' is a very deprecating one Though this is true in the West and though the above conclusion cannot be applied at random to the position of co-education in India and its contribution to the Indian campus culture, yet it will not be long for that state of affairs to be repeated and witnessed here. Purity of thought and action should be the main feature of campus culture, to the

Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam asks Students to take to Social Service

Week Celebrations in Coimbatore District

Coimbatore is one of the districts in Tamil Nad where Adult Literacy and Social Education activities have been carried on for many years in a well planned and sustained manner by various agencies.

The All-India Social Education Week which coincided with the Pongal Festival was celebrated throughout the district from 10th to 16th January 1954. Sri M. V. Krishnappa, Deputy Minister for Food and Agriculture, Government of India, inaugurated the Week at Peelamedu before a large gathering. Addressing the gathering at Peelamedu Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam Minister for Agriculture, Community Projects and National Development, stressed the value of Social Service and asked students to take to it with zeal as a preparation for life.

Sri G. R. Damodaran, M.P., President, Coimbatore District Adult Education Association, was the chief organiser of the week celebrations, and he was ably assisted by workers in the cause of Social Education.

Sri G. R. Damodaran, M.P., writes:—

I have the honour to present the annexed report regarding the celebrations of the Social Education Week organised by the Coimbatore District Adult Education

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attainment of which, co-education is a great challenge.

What is now needed most is a campus code aiming at strict discipline and prohibiting such of those campus customs which are alien and therefore contrary to the Oriental concept of an University on the lines of *Nalanda* and Tagore's *Viswa Bharathi*. Then only a better standard of campus culture will be brought about in Indian educational institutions.

In the course of an essay on "An Eastern University" the poet Dr. Rabindranath Tagore writes:—

"Before Asia is in a position to co-operate with the culture of Europe, she must base her own structure on a synthesis of all the different cultures which she has. When, taking her stand on such a culture, she turns towards the West she will take, with a confident sense of mental freedom, her own view of truth, from her own vantage-ground and open a new vista of thought to the world. Otherwise, she will allow her priceless inheritance to crumble into dust and, trying to replace it clumsily with feeble imitations of the West, make herself superfluous, cheap and ludicrous. If the whole world grows at last into an exaggerated West, then such an illimitable parody of the modern age will die, crushed beneath its own absurdity."

In condemning the cheap imitations of the Western culture, the fact that among the Europeans, the living spirit of the University is widely spread in their society, their Parliament, their literature and the numerous activities of their corporate life, should not be overlooked. In short, Western culture should not be allowed to deprive our Indian Universities and academies of their indigenous culture.

Now reverting to the 'ducking' ritual it is imperative on the part of the educational authorities in India to stop that crude practice in whichever colleges it is being continued. The pity of it is that that custom has even spread to some of the Women's Colleges. As long as any practice is taken in a sportive light by everyone, then it is no bother. But when some raise their objections and voice their disapproval, then that practice should be given up. Otherwise the time is not far off when similar incidents like the raid of the male students of Colombia and IOWA on the girls' dormitories and the subsequent campus riots may likely be repeated and staged here, to mar the already infected Indian academic atmosphere.—*Bharatha Jyothi*, Cuddapah.

Association during the "Pongal Festival Week" from the 10th of January 1954 to 16th January 1954. The Pongal Week is observed as holidays throughout the length and breadh of Tamil Nad as it is associated with the harvesting festival. The village population, mostly agriculturists, men, women and children, celebrate the festivities with great enthusiasm. The urban area and workers in the factory do also evince a great interest in the celebrations. Consequently, when the Social Education Week synchronised with the Pongal Week, there was a splendid response from the adult population of the rural areas as indicated in our report and afforded a great opportunity to the organisers to drive home to the minds of the people the importance and value of Social Education.

The co-operation of all Taluk Education Committees in the District of Coimbatore, Adult Education Centres in villages, the Municipalities, the Village Panchayats, and the Heads of several educational institutions in the District in the celebrations made it a great success. Special mention is to be made of the services rendered by the Social Service Leagues attached to the P. S. G. College of Technology, the P.S.G. Arts College, who were mainly responsible for organising an interesting educational exhibition on an elaborate scale during the occasion.

The Social Education Officers of the Community Training Centres in the district also took a great deal of interest in organising the Week in an effective manner with the co-operation of the influential people in rural areas of the Community Project area. Social Education propaganda through processions, meetings, film shows, dramatic performances, and through the issue of special supplements by the Press contributed very much to the great success of the Week.

Herewith is annexed a detailed report in connection with the celebrations for the information of the Government.

The Coimbatore District Adult Education Week was inaugurated on 10th January 1954 by Sri M. V. Krishnappa, Union Deputy Minister for Food and Agriculture, at Peelamedu, before a large gathering of distinguished ladies and gentlemen, the students of the various Colleges in the city of Coimbatore, and members of the various Taluk and Village Adult Education Committees.

Sri G. R. Damodaran, M.P., and President of the District Adult Education Week, extended a hearty welcome to Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, State Minister of Agriculture and Community Projects and National Development, and others who were good enough to associate themselves with the inauguration of the Social Education Week. While complimenting the workers on the good work done so far to spread Adult Literacy in spite of their other difficulties, Sri Damodaran desired that more Adult Schools should be opened in rural areas for the benefit of the villagers and make them play their worthy part in the future of our country. He commended the socio-economic surveys made by the students of the Colleges and their splendid work done during vacations in the rural areas around the city of Coimbatore. The statistical information so gathered together with the answers for the questionnaire framed on a scientific basis would be useful not only to Social Service organisations but also to the State authorities for their development plans. He then requested Mr. Krishnappa, Deputy Minister, to inaugurate the function.

Sri S. Venkataraman, Headmaster of the Sarvajana High School, and Secretary of the District Adult Education Association, presenting the Annual Report of the Adult Education Association said that the total number of recognised Adult Schools in the district was 69 in 1952 and 85 in the succeeding year. Twenty more schools were yet in the waiting list pending recognition. The number of adults on the rolls had increased from 1418 in 1952 to 1619 in 1953. In the case of women, the total strength rose from 142 to 218 showing a rise of 53 per cent. It was their hope that with the formation of new Panchayats, more and more Adult Schools would spring up during the coming year. Unless the content of their Literacy and Social Education Drives helped to raise the productive capacity and the economic status

of the individual, there might not be much response on the part of the illiterate adult to become literate. Unless the method was also made novel and recreative in character, there might not be any incentive for regular attendance and sustained enthusiasm at the Community Centres.

Sri M. V. Krishnappa, inaugurating the Week said that nearly 80 per cent of the people were illiterate. But it could not be said that they were not educated. Literacy was different from education. Akbar and Hyder Ali were educated though they were not literates. Our people, though not literate, were educated. Therefore, they should not go to the villages with the impression that they were going to educate the people there. The saying went that the people got the Government they deserved and that was much more so in a democracy. If they wanted good Government, they must enlighten the adults in the villages who had all been enfranchised under the Constitution. Young men must take every opportunity to go to the villages and teach the people there and make them literate.

SRI BHAKTAVATSALAM'S SPEECH

Sri Bhaktavatsalam addressing the gathering said that Social Service among students of Colleges had necessarily become a vital part of the curriculum of studies in which students had to engage themselves for completing their course. He saw everywhere students developing a particular taste for doing Social Service work. They liked the work not because it offered them a chance, but because of the feeling that it would stand them in good stead when they left the College.

Even from the point of view of the future of the individual student, they would do well to realise that by engaging oneself in Social Service, one acquired an additional qualification for securing a job. Whatever field of activity they were to engage themselves in, unless they equipped themselves properly and adequately, to serve the people, they could not justify their selection for the particular job.

The National Planning Commission had launched an effective programme of improvement of villages and with that objective, schemes had been drawn up under the Community Projects and the National Extension Service. All the resources that were available in the country had to be utilised so as to effect a rapid improvement of the conditions in the village. Their idea was to raise the standard of living of the people at least three times more than what it was before the end of the First The Five Year Plan. One-third of the villages in the country would come under this development before that period.

They must realise that more emphasis should be laid on Social Education than Literacy. Mere literacy would not satisfy the requirements of the country. There were lakhs of people who did not know the three R's and had not been fortunate enough to see a school. They had to be educated. It was this task that they had to undertake when they left their institutions. It was for that task that they had to equip themselves. He looked to them to serve the people as honorary Social Service organisers in these areas. For any Social Service work, knowledge of the conditions of life was essential. Without the real picture of life in the villages they would not be able to do anything tangible from the theoretical side. Social Service needed both training and experience.

Concluding Sri Bhaktavatsalam said that he expressed his sense of appreciation of the manner in which Mr. Damodaran was doing pioneering work in this direction and bringing all the social workers together for exchange of ideas and for formulating well laid plans of work that lay ahead. He was anxious that some substantial work should be turned out before the end of the year under the Community Projects. He had no doubt that other districts also would considerably benefit by this pioneering work.

Sri S. R. P. Ponnuswami Chettiar, Chairman, Municipal Council, Coimbatore, proposed the vote of thanks to the distinguished guests.

Celebrations at the Various Centres

Coimbatore—(Municipal Area).

The Adult Education Week in the Municipal area was inaugurated on 11th January 1954 at 4-30 P.M. by Sri A. T. Devaraja Mudaliar. In this connection a public meeting and an Adult Education Exhibition were arranged at the Municipal High School, Anuparpalayam. Lectures on the importance of Adult Education and on the part that the teachers could play were delivered.

During the course of this Week, there were celebrations in the various Adult Education centres in the Municipal area, numbering 12, in a fitting manner. Local Committees were constituted to organise these celebrations, and there was good co-operation from the people. Processions of school children with placards were arranged and public meetings held at the various centres. Variety entertainments by Adults as well as by school children were also arranged in all the centres. Special mention may be made of the meetings and entertainments arranged at Pappanaicken-palayam, Vokkiliar Colony and R. S. Puram, which were largely attended and had good propaganda value.

Film shows were arranged in three centres during the Week. The Adult Education Mobile Unit exhibited films to the public on 12th January 1954 at Pappanaickenpalayam and on the 15th January 1954 at Vokkiliar Colony. Some Health Films were exhibited at R. S. Puram on 18th January 1954.

The Adult Education Week celebrations have made people Adult Education minded, to a fair extent.

COIMBATORE TALUK.

At *Nanjundapuram Village*, Dr. N. Subbian, Treasurer of the District Adult Education Association, with the co-operation of the local committee, arranged for a public meeting and a Film show on 10th January 1954 which was attended by over 500 people in the premises of the Local Board School.

At Sravanampatti, Selvapuram, and Neelikonampalayam. The Social Service League attached to the Government Arts College, Coimbatore, organised public meetings at the above places during the Week on 14th January 1954, 15th January 1954, and 16th January 1954, respectively, and made effective propaganda at the largely attended meetings of villagers on the value of Adult Education.

At *Avarampalayam*, the Social Service League attached to the P. S. G. Arts College, Coimbatore, organised a big public meeting and film shows on the night of the 15th January 1954, They celebrated the Annual Day of their Literacy Centre at the place. Poor feeding to children and adults numbering over 400 was given. Sports competitions for the Adults were held and Srimathi Rukmani Govindarajan presided over the function and distributed the prizes. Mere than 57 adults, men and women, were awarded certificates of literacy. On the same night, the adults staged a 'Drama' illustrating the value of Adult Education, and this was very much appreciated by the public.

At *Kurumbapalayam* Adult Education Centre, the Social Service League of the P. S. G. Arts College arranged a public meeting on 11th January 1954 followed by a film show which was attended by all the adults, men and women, of the village.

POLLACHI TALUK.

At *Pollachi*, the Week was inaugurated by Sri A. Nachimuthu, Chairman, Municipal Council, and Srimathi Visalakshi, B. Sc., B.T., Senior Deputy Inspectress of Schools, delivered an interesting address on the importance of Adult Education. Prizes were awarded on the occasion to Adult School Teachers for their efficient work.

Kottur. The Adult Education Week was celebrated at Kottur village on the 17th, Mr. A. Doraiswami presiding. Mr. Chelliah, Executive Officer, Panchayat Board,

welcomed the large gathering of adults and Sri P. S. Subbian and Kumari Visalakshi explained the importance of Adult Education and the efforts made by the Government in this direction. Sri Kumarakrishnan, in charge of the Adult Education Van, exhibited films of educational interest on the occasion.

At *Somandur Chittoor*, in addition to the film show, speeches were delivered by Sri C. R. Marudanayakam and others on the same night.

At *Jakkarpalayam*, a procession was taken round the village and the President of the Panchayat Board, Sri R. Govindarajulu Naidu, addressed the large gathering of the villagers on the importance of Adult Education. Sri P. S. Subbian, Secretary of the Pollachi Taluk Adult Education Committee, took a great interest in organising the celebrations of the Week at these centres in the Pollachi taluk.

ERODE TALUK.

At *Erode*, Sri R. K. Venkataswami, President, Taluk Adult Education Committee, opened a new Adult School for the menial employees of the sanatorium at Perundurai. The school was inaugurated on Monday, the 11th January 1954, by Sri H. Rama Rao, District Educational Officer, Coimbatore. Sri N. Chinnaswami Naidu, Headmaster, Board High School, Perundurai, spoke on the importance of Adult Education. The Senior Deputy Inspector of Schools, Erode, and Sri P. George Isaac, Joint Secretary, Taluk Adult Education Committee, also participated in the function.

At *Sinnamuthur*, the Week was celebrated on a grand scale under the Presidentship of Sri P. P. Kuppuswami Gounder. The President of the local Panchayat Board, Sri M. R. Perumal, addressed the audience. The Social Education Organiser proposed a vote of thanks and with that the meeting came to an end.

At *Mannathampalayam*, the Week was celebrated under the Presidentship of the local Village Munsif, Sri Chidambara Gurukkal and Sri Vijayaraghavachariar addressed the large gathering stressing the immediate need for wiping out illiteracy. Indigenous games were conducted and sweets were distributed.

SATYAMANGALAM TALUK.

At *Nagaranai*. the Week began under the Presidentship of the Urpannadi, with the singing of various folk-songs by the Adult School members. The Adult School Teacher: Sri Manickam, and the Social Education Organiser spoke on the occasion. The meeting lasted for three hours and came to a close with the singing of 'Vazhia Senthamizh.'

At *Pandipalayam*, the Week was celebrated under the presidenthsip of Sri K. Anandappa Gounder. The local teacher and the Social Education Organiser spoke on the occasion.

At *Ukkaram*, the Adult Education Week was celebrated under the presidentship of Sri Periaswami Gounder. The object of the meeting was explained to the audience by the President and other speakers.

At *Muthayeepalayam*, a procession was taken through the adjacent villages, viz., Velampalayam, Sanarpalayam and Kolathupalayam, and the processionists stopped at Muthayeepalayam to celebrate the Week. Sweets were distributed to the adult pupils.

GOBICHETTIPALAYAM TALUK.

At *Kasipalayam*, the Week was celebrated under the Presidentship of Sri V. Lakshmana Mudaliar. A token admission of four adults was entered in the register of the Adult Night School. Sri Gnanamuthu, Headmaster of the local school and the village guide, Sri V. Venkatarajan, spoke on the occasion stressing the need for the spread of literacy.

At *Elumathur* a drama was enacted, the theme being 'the dangers of illiteracy.' A record gathering attended the drama. The President, local Panchayat Board, presided over the drama.

At *Kottupullampalayam*, the Adult Education Week, began with a Bajan under the presidentship of Sri Periakaruppanna Gounder. It was explained to them that they were all educated but the defect was that 80 per cent of them are illiterate. The Social Education Organiser spoke on the

need to exterminate the invisible enemy, viz., Ignorance. Sri Ponnan of that place also spoke on the occasion. With the singing of Jana Gana Mana, the meeting came to a close.

At *Murugatholuvu*, the Week was celebrated under the Presidentship of Sri A. R. Sinnuswami. About 100 persons attended the function. Sri M. C. Venkatachala Gounder and Sri Isasc spoke on the occasion exhorting the illiterate to become literates as early as possible.

BHAVANI TALUK.

At *Kavandapadi*. the Headmaster, Board High School, organised a public meeting on 20th January 1954, and the Week was celebrated in a fitting manner. Lectures on Adult Education were delivered by two members of the staff of the school.

Sri P. A. Alagiriswami B.A., B.L., Chief Social Education Organiser, was responsible for organising the celebrations in the above places under the Community Project Area.

PALLADAM TALUK.

At *Tirupur*, a procession of school girls led by the staff of the P. M. Girls' High School was taken round the town and a variety entertainment was given to the adults by the pupils of the girls' school. Two lectures on Adult Education were also given on the occasion. The Headmistress of the J. C. H. School, Tirupur, organised a dramatic performance together with Kummi and Dances and incidentally stressed the value of Adult Education to the large gathering.

KOLLEGAL TALUK.

Sri Sidappa, Chairman of the local Adult Education Advisory Committee, and Sri R. F. Joseph, Teacher of the local Adult Literacy school organised meetings of the adult of the village and explained to the gathering the benefits of the mass literacy campaign. The occasion was utilised to enrol more than 20 adults for the school.

AVANASHI TALUK

At *Avanashi*, the Headmaster of the Basic Training School, with the help of the trainees conducted a public meeting on 13th January 1954 when lectures were delivered on the value of Social Education. The mobile education films unit gave a film show on the occasion.

FILM SHOWS.

The Director of Public Instruction, Madras, was kind enough to lend 25 education films, all in Tamil, and 25 gramaphone records for propaganda in connection with the celebration of the Week. The Adult Education van in charge of Sri Kumarakrishnan exhibited these films to large gatherings of adults numbering over 500 at each of the following places during the Week:—(1) Nanjundavaram, (2) Kurumbapalayam, (3) Peelamedu, (4) Souripalayam, (5) Avanashi, (6) Erode, (7) Avarampalayam, (8) Kottur, (9) Somandurai-Chittoor, and (10) R. S. Puram.

Films were exhibited during the Adult Education Week on the following subjects:—(1) Towards Better Understanding, (2) Rajasthan, Part I and Part II, (3) Prime Minister's visit to Indonesia, Parts I and II, (4) Indian Art through Ages, (5) Dirty Habits, (6) Co-operative Farming, (7) Plain history, (8) Tree of Wealth, (9) Santhiniketan, (10) Indian Olympics, (11) Search for Shelter, (12) Our Constitution, (13) The Cup that Cheers, (14) War and Waste, (15) Planned Parenthood, (16) War that never Ends, (17) Land of Five Rivers, Parts I and II, (18) Man Power Bank, (19) Sailors of To-morrow, (20) Basic Education, (21) Melody of Hindustan, and (22) Malaria.

Gramaphone Records—25 numbers—of the different languages, namely, Tamil; Malayalam, Kanarese. and Hindustani were played at the different centres before the film shows.

Coimbatore District Adult Education Association's Annual Report for 1952-53.

The Executive of the Coimbatore District Adult Education Association have great pleasure in presenting the Annual Report for the official year 1952-53 before this august gathering.

In the context of our newly won freedom, the education of the adult in our country has assumed a great and new importance. Democracy presumes a homogeneous state of society, comprising enlightened and freedom loving individuals with a keen sense of civic awareness. An illiterate and ignorant individual is not only a misfit in its fabric, but also a drag on its progress and also a source of danger to its very existence. In the words of Dr. A. L. Mudaliar, the Vice-Chancellor of Madras University. "The importance of enlightened public opinion, vigilant and watchful must be emphasised for the proper functioning of democracy." To secure this enlightened public opinion there is no other method than effective propagation of "Social Education."

We cannot overlook the poignant fact that more than half the number of adult illiterates in the world live in India. The work of bringing some light to them is one of tremendous magnitude. Naturally, the removal of illiteracy as the goal has occupied an exaggerated place in the movement of Adult Education for a long time. But it is now recognised by one and all that the mere removal of illiteracy is too narrow an aim and along with literacy "Social Education" will help in widening the outlook of an adult and enable him to live a better and fuller life.

This huge task cannot be entirely shouldered by the State nor is it possible to employ a whole staff of full time workers. Voluntary organisations have necessarily to share the burden and play a worthy part The success of the Adult Education movement in the ultimate analysis, lies in the co-operation and co-ordination of the various forces and agencies working for it. The Government, the Local Bodies and Panchayats, the College Students' Social Service Leagues and various other Social Service Organisations, if only they can coordinate their work on a well planned programme, much money, time and energy could easily be saved. In this vital task, the District Adult Education Councils and Associations can indeed play a definite role.

With these objects in view, the Coimbatore District Adult Education Committee was ushered into existence only three years back in October 1950 under the distinguished presidentship of Sri C. Subramaniam, B.A., B.L., now the Finance and Education Minister of our State. The influential committee formed under his leadership gave an impetus to the Adult Education movement in the District during the course of the year and new Adult Education centres in rural areas began to spring up one after another in quick succession.

Sri G. R. Damodaran, M.P. took over the mantle of the Presidentship in succession to Sri C. Subramaniam during August 1953 with the election of new office-bearers. Under his able guidance and with the willing co-operation of the members of the Committee, the officers of the Education and Revenue Departments an all out effort is being made to spread the movement to the nook and corner of the District. The Third Adult Education Week Celebrations were conducted in November 1952 on a grand scale not only at Coimbatore but also at Erode, Pollachi, Dharapuram, Udamalpet and other Taluks and rural centres.

Sri S. R. P. Ponnuswami Chettiar, Chairman, Municipal Council, Coimbatore, inaugurated the "Adult Education Week" and Sri C. M. Ramachandran Chettiar, B.A., B.L., delivered an address before a distinguished gathering at the Thomas Memorial Hall of the Government Training College for Men. An interesting and educative Exhibition was organised by a committee convened by Sri K. E. Narayana Iyer, Headmaster, Government Training Schools, Coimbatore, and during the Week, when it was kept open, hundreds of visitors, men, women and students had the pleasure of studying the exhibits placed in view. Processions, public meetings, exhibitions, entertainments, folk dances and film shows were held at several places throughout the District and the appeal to the people to devote themselves earnestly to the cause of removing adult illiteracy had a very desirable effect which will be

seen from the statistical figures appended to this report.

The Association is deeply grateful to the members of the several committees who heartily co-operated to make the celebrations a great success. With a view to widening the sphere of its activities and extend its efforts towards the cause of Social Education, the District Committee formed itself into a District Adult Education Association and the revised bye-laws and regulations were approved in June 1953. It had six meetings during the year under review when the various aspects pertaining to its work were frankly discussed and the problems arising from time to time squarely met.

STATISTICAL PARTICULARS.

A glance at the statistics in the appendix attached herewith will reveal that the total number of recognised Adult Schools in the (educational) district of Coimbatore was 69 in 1952 and 83 in the succeeding year. In this connection, it can be safely assured that at least twenty more schools are yet in the waiting list pending recognition. The number of adults on the rolls has increased from 1418 in 1952 to 1619 in 1953, the increase in percentage being 14; in the case of women the total strength rose from 142 to 218 showing a rise in percentage of 55. This gives us an idea of what systematic and sustained work done with planning and patriotic fervour can achieve in the sphere of nation-building endeavour where quick results cannot be expected. While the number of Adult Schools run by aided Managements and Municipalities are 40 and 35 respectively during the year, it is to be regretted that the total number of Adult Schools run by the District Board is as low a figure as 9 for such a big District as Coimbatore. It is our ardent hope that with the formation of new Panchayats, more and more Adult Schools will spring up during the coming year. Another feature indicated in the statistics is that the number of teachers trained in methods of Adult Education is less than those who are yet to qualify themselves for doing Adult Education work. In view of the fact that a Teacher Training Centre for Adult Education is now being opened at Erode in our District, this defect will be remedied very soon.

CONCLUSION

We are perfectly conscious of the fact that we have touched only the fringe of this huge problem of Adult Education. We can win the support of the mass of the people only through patient, devoted and unostentatious service which seeks to raise their material and cultural standards. It is a difficult task which is chosen only by persons of high patriotic fervour, those who are anxious to serve and give their best for the country. The success of Social Adult Education depends on its content and method. The content must be utilitarian and occupational and the method novel and recreative. The overall aim of Social Adult Education is not only the achievement of Adult Literacy, but also the promotion of the social, economic, and cultural standards of the adult. Unless the content of our literacy drives and Social Education help to raise the productive capacity and the economic status of the individual, there may not be much response on the part of the illiterate adult to become literate. Unless the method is also novel and recreative in character, there may not be that incentive for regular attendance and sustained enthusiasm at the Community Centres. Hence it is incumbent on us to adjust the content and the method of our Adult Education campaigns so as to make the illiterate adult realise the need for his getting literate in the same spirit, as he would realise the need for his food and clothing.

Many are likely to be scared away by the vastness of the problem; but the magnitude of the problem should not deter us if only we have the dynamic leadership of thoughtful educationists like the honoured guests who are guiding our deliberations this morning.

STATISTICAL PARTICULARS.

Relating to Adult Literacy Schools in the Coimbatore (Educational) District.

1951–1952.

I

Management	Number of schools	Buildings owned	Rented buildings	Rent free buildings	Having libraries	No. on rolls on 31st March
State	7	...	...	7	...	127 — 12
Dt. Board	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal	27	23	1	3	4	421 — 94
Aided	35	9	3	23	5	870 — 36
Total	69	32	4	33	9	1418 — 142

1952–1953.

Management	Number of schools	Buildings owned	Rented buildings	Rent free buildings	Having libraries	No. on rolls on 31st March
State	2	..	2	..	..	32 — 0
Dt. Board	9	5	3	1	..	175 — 16
Municipal	32	22	7	3	6	509 — 133
Aided	40	18	6	16	21	903 — 69
Total	83	45	18	20	27	1619 — 218

II NUMBER OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED IN ADULT SCHOOL.

Management	1951-52				Management	1952-53			
	Qualified		Not Qualified			Qualified		Not Qualified	
	M	W	M	W		M	W	M	W
State	4	0	3	0	State	...		2	0
Dt. Board	...		...		Dt. Board	...		9	0
Municipal	11	5	14	0	Municipal	15	5	12	0
Aided	16	0	25	2	Aided	19	0	23	8
Total	31	5	42	2	Total	34	5	46	8

III STRENGTH—GRADEWAR.

Grade	1951-52		1952-53	
	M	W	M	W
Literacy Group	355	13	369	22
First Year	1319	141	953	135
Second Year	86	1	241	53
Third Year	13	0	56	8
	1418	155	1619	218

GUDIVADA TALUK ADULT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Sri S V. S. Manyam, Secretary, Adult Education Committee, Gudivada Taluk, writes :—

A meeting of the Adult Education Committee, Gudivada Taluk, was held in the Taluk Office, Gudivada, on Sunday the 28th February, 1954 at 5-00 p.m. under the presidentship of Sri A. Dharma Rao, B.A., B.L., (President : Guild of Service and Red Cross Society, Gudivada).

The following other members were present :—(1) Sri U. Veerabhadhrarao, B Com. L.L.B., Secretary, Gudivada Club, (2) Sri E. Lingaiah, Ex-President, District Congress Committee, (3) Sri E. Mirunada, Correspondent, R. C. M. Schools, (4) Sri P. Bhaskararao, B.A. B L. Secretary, Bar Association, (5) R. R. Dittakavi, B.A.B L. (6) Sri N. P. Jayadass, Salvation Army Commander, (7) Sri T. Tirumalarao, Hon. Inspector, Adult Education Schools, Pamarru Range, and (8) Sri S.V.S. Manyam.

The following resolutions were passed:

(1) Resolved to request the Commissioner, Gudivada Municipality to open the 3 Adult Literacy Schools, for which the necessary information has already been furnished.

(2) Resolved to request the Inspector of Schools, to visit the schools run by.................who have applied for aid, and to submit his remarks at an early date.

(3) Resolved to request the Salvation Army authorities to run at least one school under their auspicies.

(4) Resolved to convene the annual meeting in April 1954.

(5) Resolved to request the Tahsilday and other official and non-official members to take interest in the committee activities by attending regularly and offering their suggestions.

The Asoka Society

The Society celebrates certain important Festivals and Days of political importance to entertain and educate the illiterates and the semi-literates. On 14—1—1954 "Pongal" was celebrated and sweets, plantains and milk were distributed. The Society received milk powder from the Guild of Service and milk is being distributed daily to poor children. Many of the children who receives milk, are milk, are the children of the adult pupils of the Society's adult night school. On 3—2—1954, the United States Information Service showed films of varied interest for the benefit of the adult pupils and others. Film-strips, kindly lent by the USIS, are also being shown on convenient days. The Society is grateful to Mr. A. Murugesan for the interest he is evincing in the adult night school.

On 28—2—1954, the Society organised an adult education propaganda procession. A large number of school-going children joined the procession, which went round Bandar Ram Naicken Garden, predominently a labour area. At important places, the procession stopped and the illiterates were advised to join adult education centres and make themselves literates for their own advantage. Specially printed hand-bills were also distributed as the procession wended its way.

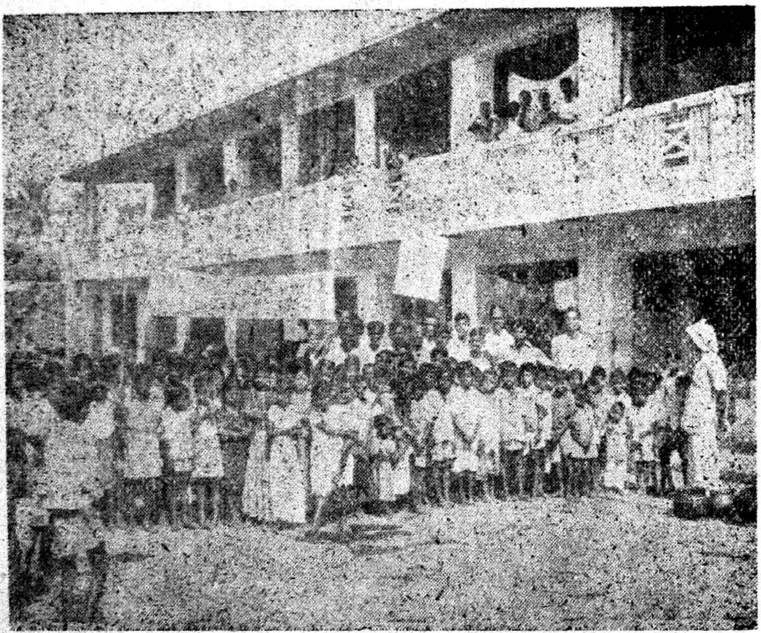

Photo taken on 28—2—1954 when The Asoka Society organised an Adult Education propaganda procession.

News and Notes

INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF BASIC AND SOCIAL EDUCATION SCHEMES.

Mysore Government's plans

At the instance of the Government of India, the Government of Mysore have formulated the following development plans as an experiment in Basic and Social Education. The result of implementing these plans in compact areas will be assessed. At present, the Government have selected Vidyanagar as a compact area for this experiment. The Government of India have agreed to finance the schemes to the extent of 60 per cent recurring and 66 per cent non-recurring expenditure.

(1) The Community Centres scheme is to be implemented in five villages in the Devanahalli taluk, Bangalore district. The objective of these centres will be to foster friendliness and co-operation among the villagers and to develop their economic, cultural and moral outlook.

A sum of Rs. 3,000 is proposed to be provided for five Community Centres of which four centres will be conducted by the State Adult Education Council and one centre by the Department of Education. In addition a sum of Rs. 20 will also be allowed for incidental charges on each centre. A recurring expenditure of Rs. 5,670 and a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 15,000 will have to be met on all the five centres.

(2) An integrated library service based on the lines of the central and circulating libraries of the Mysore State Adult Education Council to be initiated at Vidyanagar.

It has been proposed to start one central library and four circulating libraries which would require a sum of Rs. 1,500 recurring expenditure and Rs. 3,500 non-recurring expenditure.

(3) The starting of a Janata College at Vidyanagar on the lines of the Vidyapeeth working under the auspices of the Mysore State Adult Education Council.

It has been estimated that an initial expenditure of Rs. 25,000 has to be met during the first year, when the college will be started. The Government will provide a sum of Rs. 15,000 as non-recurring expenditure and Rs. 6,600 as recurring expenditure.

Preparations are already in progress to start a Janata College early.

* * *

TRAINING CAMP FOR ADULT EDUCATION WORKERS.

The Council has been organising short courses year after year, for training Adult Education workers. The camp which was organised at Nanjangud during January-February 1954 was one of the biggest considering the number of persons admitted and the duration of the course. The camp was organised at the instance of the Government of Mysore, and was conducted under the auspices of the Council.

The Vidyapeeth at Nanjangud was selected for locating the camp and its duration was 25 days. Thirty candidates who had applied for training were selected for training by the office-bearers by interview. Another thirty persons were selected from among the workers of the Council, in order to give them further intensive training in theoretical and practical aspects of Adult Education.

The camp was formally inaugurated on January 20, 1954 by Sri T. Madiah Gowda, the President of the Council.

The diurnal work of the camp commenced with community prayer; recital from the Upanishads, the Geeta, the Bible and the Koran formed the morning prayer. The trainees did agricultural and garden work. Knowledge relating to agriculture, animal husbandry, cottage industries, education, public health, co-operation etc., was also imparted to the trainees, since such general knowledge and understanding is an essential pre-requisite for a successful Adult Education worker. Lectures delivered by several distinguished visitors formed sources for additional information and knowledge to the trainees.

The trainees were allowed to discuss freely after completing the day's work, with a view to facilitating them to clearly comprehend the subject dealt with.

The villages of 1. Alambur, 2. Geekahalli-Hundi, 3. Mullur, 4. Veere Devana Hundi, 5. Veeredevanapura and 6. Kodi-Narasipura were selected for acquainting the trainees with rural life and its

problems; village improvement work such as digging of soakpits, making drains and compost pits were taken up in co-operation with the villagers. Socio-economic survey of each village was also conducted to provide a clear insight into the rural conditions. "Youth Clubs" were organised and inaugurated to facilitate the villagers to do follow-up work in continuation of the work of the trainees. Folk-dances, folk-arts, stencil cutting, colour mixing and spraying of wall posters were also taught during training. The trainees attended to spraying of wall-posters independently during their stay in the villages.

Each trainee was given ample scope to exhibit and to develop his talents. The requirements were met and the camp work was attended to, by the trainees themselves who lived a community life and who followed strictly the rules and the discipline of the camp.

An examination was conducted in the subjects in which the trainees were taught before finally concluding the camp.

The valedictory function of the camp was held in the evening of February 12, 1954. Sri K. Puttaswamy, President of the Municipal Council, Mysore City, delivered the valedictory address and Sri T. Madiah Gowda presided. Certificates were distributed to the trainees on this occasion.

The trainees were taken on an educational tour on the 13th of February, 1954.

Sri B. V. Satyanarayana, Divisional Officer, Mysore, was the officer in charge of the camp, and was assisted by Sri L. Narayana, Organising Secretary, Mandya. Sri S. Rajatadri, the Principal of the Vidyapeeth at Nanjungud was the officer-in-charge of board and lodging.

* * *

S.I.A.E.A. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the South Indian Adult Education Association was held in the office of the Association, No. 10, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, Madras-2 at 5-30 p.m. on Saturday, 20th March 1954, Sri G. Harisarvothama Rau, Chairman of the Committee presiding.

The following members were present: Sri K. S. Ramaswami Sastri, Vice-President. Sri P. V. Viraraghavan, Sri D. T. Arasu, Sri P.S. Subbian, Regional Secretary for Tamil Nadu, Sri S. Airavatham, Publicity Secretary, and Sri T. J. R. Gopal, Organising Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Committee were read out and approved.

The statement of accounts of the Association for the months of January and February was approved.

Sri S. Airavatham was authorised to look into the monthly statement of accounts and examine the receipts, vouchers, etc., and to inform the Committee.

The annual affiliation fee of Rs. 15 was sanctioned to be paid to the Indian Adult Education Association, Delhi.

Letters received from Mr. J.L.P. Roche-Victoria, M.L.A., and Sri K. Raja Rao concerning the Association's van were read out, and the matter was allowed to lie over to be dealt with by the Committee at its next meeting.

Sri A. Srinivasa Rao of Vetapalem, Guntur district, Secretary-General of the Third South Indian (Regional) Seminar on Adult Education, was authoried to take all the necessary steps in consultation with the Organising Secretary for holding the Seminar in May 1954.

Sri K. S. Ramaswami Sastri, Sri A. G Vilva Roy, and Sri T. Veerappa of Mysore (or Sri Prakasa Rao) were elected Associate Directors of the Third South Indian (Regional) Seminar on Adult Education.

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